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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
(**HONORABLE MARILYN L. HUFF**)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

v.

JESUS MARROQUIN-FRIAS,

Defendant.

CASE NO. 08CR0167-MLH

Date: April 21, 2008

Time: 2:00 p.m.

**STATEMENT OF FACTS,  
MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND  
AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF MOTIONS**

**I.**

**MOTION TO COMPEL DISCOVERY AND PRESERVE EVIDENCE**

Mr. Marroquin-Frias moves for the production by the government of the following discovery and for the preservation of evidence. This request is not limited to those items about which the prosecutor knows, but includes all discovery listed below that is in the custody, control, care, or knowledge of any government agency. See generally *Kyles v. Whitley*, 514 U.S. 419 (1995); *United States v. Bryan*, 868 F.2d 1032 (9th Cir. 1989).

1. The Defendant's Statements. The Government must disclose to the defendant all copies of any written or recorded statements made by the defendant; the substance of any statements made by the defendant which the Government intends to offer in evidence at trial; any response by the defendant to interrogation; the substance of any oral statements which the Government intends to introduce at trial and

1 any written summaries of the defendant's oral statements contained in the handwritten notes of the  
2 Government agent; any response to any Miranda warnings which may have been given to the defendant;  
3 and any other statements by the defendant. FED. R. CRIM. P. 16(a)(1)(A). The Advisory Committee Notes  
4 and the 1991 amendments to Rule 16 make clear that the Government must reveal all the defendant's  
5 statements, whether oral or written, regardless of whether the government intends to make any use of those  
6 statements. This requests includes immigration form I-215B which is referenced in the Report of  
7 Investigation prepared in this case by Agent Kathleen A. Begg as a document containing Mr. Marroquin-  
8 Frias's admissions at the time of his arrest and interrogation.

9           2. Arrest Reports, Notes and Dispatch Tapes. The defense also specifically requests that all  
10 arrest reports, notes and dispatch or any other tapes that relate to the circumstances surrounding his arrest  
11 or any questioning, if such reports have not already been produced in their entirety, be turned over to him.  
12 This request includes, but is not limited to, any rough notes, records, reports, transcripts or other documents  
13 in which statements of the defendant or any other discoverable material is contained. This is all  
14 discoverable under FED. R. CRIM. P. 16(a)(1)(A) and Brady v. Maryland, 373 U.S. 83 (1963). See also Loux  
15 v. United States, 389 F.2d 911 (9th Cir. 1968). Arrest reports, investigator's notes, memos from arresting  
16 officers, dispatch tapes, sworn statements, and prosecution reports pertaining to the defendant are available  
17 under FED. R. CRIM. P. 16(a)(1)(B) and (c), FED. R. CRIM. P. 26.2 and 12(I). Preservation of rough notes  
18 is requested, whether or not the government deems them discoverable. This request includes statements  
19 obtained through prior immigration contacts, which the Government intends to introduce at trial, including  
20 but not limited to the deportation tapes.

21           3. Brady Material. The defendant requests all documents, statements, agents' reports, and  
22 tangible evidence favorable to the defendant on the issue of guilt and/or which affects the credibility of the  
23 government's case. Impeachment and exculpatory evidence both fall within Brady's definition of evidence  
24 favorable to the accused. United States v. Bagley, 473 U.S. 667 (1985); United States v. Agurs, 427 U.S.  
25 97 (1976).

26           4. Any Information That May Result in a Lower Sentence. As discussed above, any  
27 information which may result in a more favorable sentence must also be disclosed pursuant to Brady v.  
28 Maryland, 373 U.S. 83 (1963).

1           5. The Defendant's Prior Record. Evidence of a prior record is available under FED. R. CRIM.  
2 P. 16(a)(1)(B). Counsel specifically requests a complete copy of any criminal record.

3           6. Any Proposed 404(b) Evidence. Evidence of prior similar acts is discoverable under FED.  
4 R. CRIM. P. 16(a)(1)(c) and FED. R. EVID. 404(b) and 609. In addition, under FED. R. EVID. 404(b), "upon  
5 request of the accused, the prosecution . . . shall provide reasonable notice in advance of trial . . . of the  
6 general nature . . . ." of any evidence the government proposes to introduce under FED. R. EVID. 404(b) at  
7 trial. Sufficient notice requires the government to "articulate precisely the evidential hypothesis by which  
8 a fact of consequence may be inferred from the other acts evidence." United States v. Mehrmanesh, 689 F.2d  
9 822, 830 (9th Cir. 1982) (emphasis added; internal citations omitted); see also United States v. Brooke, 4  
10 F.3d 1480, 1483 (9th Cir. 1993) (reaffirming Mehrmanesh and reversing convictions).

11           This request includes any "TECS" records as well as any other record(s) of prior border  
12 crossings (voluntary entries) that the Government intends to introduce at trial, whether in its case-in-chief,  
13 as impeachment, or in its rebuttal case. Although there is nothing intrinsically improper about prior border  
14 crossings (except, as here, where there are allegations of undocumented status), they are nonetheless subject  
15 to 404(b), as they are "other acts" evidence that the government must produce before trial. United States  
16 v. Vega, 188 F.3d 1150, 1154-55 (9th Cir. 1999).

17           The defendant requests that such notice be given three weeks before trial to give the defense  
18 time to adequately investigate and prepare for trial.

19           7. Evidence Seized. Evidence seized as a result of any search, either warrantless or with a  
20 warrant, is discoverable under FED. R. CRIM. P. 16(a)(1)(c).

21           8. Request for Preservation of Evidence. The defense specifically requests that all dispatch  
22 tapes or any other physical evidence that may be destroyed, lost, or otherwise put out of the possession,  
23 custody, or care of the government and which relate to the arrest or the events leading to the arrest in this  
24 case be preserved. This request includes, but is not limited to, the results of any fingerprint analysis, the  
25 defendant's personal effects, and any evidence seized from the defendant or any third party. This request  
26 also includes any material or percipient witnesses who might be deported or otherwise likely to become  
27 unavailable (e.g., undocumented aliens and transients). It is requested that the prosecutor be ordered to  
28

1 question all the agencies and individuals involved in the prosecution and investigation of this case to  
2 determine if such evidence exists, and if it does exist, to inform those parties to preserve any such evidence.

3 9. Henthorn Material. The defendant requests that the Assistant United States Attorney  
4 ("AUSA") assigned to this case oversee (not personally conduct) a review of all personnel files of each  
5 agent involved in the present case for impeachment material. See Kyles v. Whitley, 514 U.S. 419, 437-38  
6 (1995) (holding that "the individual prosecutor has a duty to learn of any favorable evidence known to the  
7 others acting on the government's behalf in the case, including the police"); United States v. Henthorn, 931  
8 F.2d 29 (9th Cir. 1991). This request includes, but is not limited to, any complaints filed (by a member of  
9 the public, by another agent, or any other person) against the agent(s), whether or not the investigating  
10 authority has taken any action, as well as any matter for which a disciplinary review was undertaken,  
11 whether or not any disciplinary action was ultimately recommended. The defendant further requests  
12 production of any such information at least one week prior to the motion hearing and two weeks prior to  
13 trial. If the prosecutor is uncertain whether certain information should be disclosed pursuant to this request,  
14 this information should be produced to the Court in advance of the motion hearing and the trial for an in  
15 camera inspection.

16 10. Tangible Objects. The defendant requests the opportunity to inspect, copy, and test, as  
17 necessary, all other documents and tangible objects, including photographs, books, papers, documents,  
18 fingerprint analyses, vehicles, or copies of portions thereof, which are material to the defense or intended  
19 for use in the government's case-in-chief or were obtained from or belong to the defendant. FED. R. CRIM.  
20 P. 16(a)(1)(c).

21 11. Expert Witnesses. The defendant requests the name, qualifications, and a written  
22 summary of the testimony of any person that the government intends to call as an expert witness during its  
23 case in chief. FED. R. CRIM. P. 16(a)(1)(E). This summary should include a description of the witness'  
24 opinion(s), as well as the bases and the reasons for the opinion(s). See United States v. Duvall, 272 F.3d  
25 825 (7th Cir. 2001) (finding that government's written expert notice did not adequately summarize or  
26 describe police detective's testimony in drug prosecution where notice provided only a list of the general  
27 subject matters to be covered and failed to identify what opinion the expert would offer on those subjects).  
28 This request includes, but is not limited to, disclosure of the qualifications of any government witness who

1 will testify that he understands and/or speaks Spanish or any other foreign language that may have been used  
2 during the course of an interview with the defendant or any other witness.

3 The defense requests the notice of expert testimony be provided at a minimum of two weeks  
4 prior to trial so that the defense can properly prepare to address and respond to this testimony, including  
5 obtaining its own expert and/or investigating the opinions, credentials of the government's expert and obtain  
6 a hearing in advance of trial to determine the admissibility of qualifications of any expert. See Kumho Tire  
7 Co., Ltd. v. Carmichael, 526 U.S. 137, 119 S. Ct. 1167, 1176 (1999) (trial judge is "gatekeeper" and must  
8 determine, reliability and relevancy of expert testimony and such determinations may require "special  
9 briefing or other proceedings").

10 12. Impeachment evidence. The defendant requests any evidence that any prospective  
11 government witness has engaged in any criminal act whether or not resulting in a conviction and whether  
12 any witness has made a statement favorable to the defendant. See FED. R. EVID. 608, 609 and 613. Such  
13 evidence is discoverable under Brady v. Maryland, *supra*. See United States v. Strifler, 851 F.2d 1197 (9th  
14 Cir. 1988) (witness' prior record); Thomas v. United States, 343 F.2d 49 (9th Cir. 1965) (evidence that  
15 detracts from a witness' credibility).

16 13. Evidence of Criminal Investigation of Any Government Witness. The defense requests  
17 any evidence that any prospective witness is under investigation by federal, state or local authorities for any  
18 criminal conduct. United States v. Chitty, 760 F.2d 425 (2d Cir. 1985).

19 14. Evidence of Bias or Motive to Lie. The defense requests any evidence that any  
20 prospective government witness is biased or prejudiced against the defendant, or has a motive to falsify or  
21 distort his or her testimony. Pennsylvania v. Ritchie, 480 U.S. 39 (1987); United States v. Strifler, 851 F.2d  
22 1197 (9th Cir. 1988).

23 15. Evidence Affecting Perception, Recollection, Ability to Communicate, or Veracity. The  
24 defendant requests any evidence, including any medical or psychiatric report or evaluation, tending to show  
25 that any prospective witness's ability to perceive, remember, communicate, or tell the truth is impaired; and  
26 any evidence that a witness has ever used narcotics or other controlled substance, or has ever been an  
27 alcoholic. United States v. Strifler, 851 F.2d 1197 (9th Cir. 1988); Chavis v. North Carolina, 637 F.2d 213,  
28 224 (4th Cir. 1980).

1           16. Witness Addresses. The defense requests the name and last known address of each  
2 prospective government witness. See United States v. Napue, 834 F.2d 1311 (7th Cir. 1987); United States  
3 v. Tucker, 716 F.2d 576 (9th Cir. 1983) (failure to interview government witnesses by counsel is  
4 ineffective); United States v. Cook, 608 F.2d 1175, 1181 (9th Cir. 1979) (defense has equal right to talk to  
5 witnesses). The defendant also requests the name and last known address of every witness to the crime or  
6 crimes charged (or any of the overt acts committed in furtherance thereof) who will not be called as a  
7 government witness. United States v. Cadet, 727 F.2d 1453 (9th Cir. 1984).

8           17. Name of Witnesses Favorable to the Defendant. The defendant requests the name of any  
9 witness who made any arguably favorable statement concerning the defendant or who could not identify him  
10 or who was unsure of his identity, or participation in the crime charged. Jackson v. Wainwright, 390 F.2d  
11 288 (5th Cir. 1968); Chavis v. North Carolina, 637 F.2d 213, 223 (4th Cir. 1980); Jones v. Jago, 575 F.2d  
12 1164, 1168 (6th Cir. 1978); Hudson v. Blackburn, 601 F.2d 785 (5th Cir. 1979), cert. denied, 444 U.S. 1086  
13 (1980).

14           18. Statements Relevant to the Defense. The defendant requests disclosure of any statement  
15 that may be "relevant to any possible defense or contention" that he might assert. United States v. Bailleaux,  
16 685 F.2d 1105 (9th Cir. 1982).

17           19. Jencks Act Material. The defendant requests production in advance of the motion  
18 hearing or trial of all material, including dispatch tapes, which the government must produce pursuant to  
19 the Jencks Act, 18 U.S.C. § 3500 and FED. R. CRIM. P. 26.2. A verbal acknowledgment that "rough" notes  
20 constitute an accurate account of the witness' interview is sufficient for the report or notes to qualify as a  
21 statement under section 3500(e)(1). Campbell v. United States, 373 U.S. 487, 490-92 (1963); see also  
22 United States v. Boshell, 952 F.2d 1101 (9th Cir. 1991) (holding that interview notes constitutes Jencks  
23 material when an agent reviews notes with the subject of the interview); see also United States v. Riley, 189  
24 F.3d 802, 806-08 (9th Cir. 1999). Advance production will avoid the possibility of delay of the motion  
25 hearing or trial to allow the defendant to investigate the Jencks material. Defendant requests pre-trial  
26 disclosure of such statements to avoid unnecessary recesses and delays and to allow defense counsel to  
27 prepare for, and use properly any Jencks statements during cross-examination.  
28

20. Giglio Information. Pursuant to Giglio v. United States, 405 U.S. 150 (1972), the defendant requests all statements and/or promises, expressed or implied, made to any government witnesses, in exchange for their testimony in this case, and all other information which could arguably be used for the impeachment of any government witnesses.

21. Agreements Between the Government and Witnesses. The defendant requests discovery regarding any express or implicit promise, understanding, offer of immunity, of past, present, or future compensation, or any other kind of agreement or understanding, including any implicit understanding relating to criminal or civil income tax, forfeiture or fine liability, between any prospective government witness and the government (federal, state and/or local). This request also includes any discussion with a potential witness about or advice concerning any immigration benefits, any contemplated prosecution, or any possible plea bargain, even if no bargain was made or the advice not followed.

22. Informants and Cooperating Witnesses. The defendant requests disclosure of the names and addresses of all informants or cooperating witnesses used or to be used in this case, and in particular, disclosure of any informant who was a percipient witness in this case or otherwise participated in the crime charged against the defendant. The government must disclose the informant's identity and location, as well as disclose the existence of any other percipient witness unknown or unknowable to the defense. Roviaro v. United States, 353 U.S. 53, 61-62 (1957). The government must disclose any information derived from informants which exculpates or tends to exculpate the defendant.

23. Bias by Informants or Cooperating Witnesses. The defendant requests disclosure of any information indicating bias on the part of any informant or cooperating witness. Giglio v. United States, 405 U.S. 150 (1972). Such information would include what, if any, inducements, favors, payments or threats were made to the witness to secure cooperation with the authorities.

24. Personnel Records of Government Officers Involved in the Arrest. Defendant requests all citizen complaints and other related internal affairs documents involving any of the immigration officers or other law enforcement officers who were involved in the investigation, arrest and interrogation of Defendant. See Pitchess v. Superior Court, 11 Cal. 3d 531, 539 (1974). Because of the sensitive nature of these documents, defense counsel will be unable to procure them from any other source.







**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

Counsel for Defendant certifies that the foregoing pleading is true and accurate to the best of her information and belief, and that a copy of the foregoing document has been served this day upon:

**David Leshner**  
David.Leshner@usdoj.gov

**U S Attorney CR**  
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Dated: April 7, 2008

/s/ Shaffy Moeel  
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